

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1811.

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THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
BY THOMAS SMITH,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

CONDITIONS.—TWO DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance—or THREE DOLLARS, to be paid at the expiration of the year.

THE postage on letters addressed to the Editor must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

The Printing Office is kept at the old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH
Will be given for
Salt-Petre,
By SAMPL. TROTTE

The Subscriber

WISHES to take an APPRENTICE to the Brass Founding business—A smart lad about fifteen years of age, will meet with encouragement.

EMANUEL ALTE.

August 19th, 1811.

DUBUSSON. Dentist,

HAS the honor to inform the public that he will reside a few weeks at the house of Mr. John Postlethwait, where he will be happy to receive the commands of those who may be pleased to favor him with their patronage.

He cleans, separates, files, plugs, and extracts teeth; sets those straight inclined to any direction; makes and places artificial ones, whole set or sets, with such care and attention that they seem natural—likewise transplants natural teeth—he also cures all diseases of the gums, even the sputa, and restores them to their wanted elasticity.

He will, if desired, attend the commands of Ladies and Gentlemen at their house.

LEXINGTON, AUGUST 2, 1811.

TO THE PUBLIC.

SAMUEL T. DAVENPORT, Jr. has removed to Lexington, and will practice LAW in the circuit courts of Fayette, Jessamine, Madison and Montgomery—he tenders his services to those who may wish to transact foreign business through the medium of the French or Spanish language.—He resides on Main Street in the house lately occupied by Maj. J. Wayatt.

May 28th, 1811.—ff.

Taken

FROM the bar of Mr. Satterwhite's tavern, while living on Main street, a new bottle-green SURTOUT COAT; the person who took it, will be so good as to return it.

FAKE NOTICE.

THOSE whom it may concern are hereby informed, that at the County Court held for the county of Bath, in the month of October next, we shall apply to said county court for an order establishing a Town on the lands of the subscribers, agreeable to an act of assembly, in such cases made and provided; said town to be located and laid off, adjacent and around the premises fixed on by the commissioners as the seat of Justice for said county, under an act of the last general assembly.

Richard Menefee,
Thomas Deye Owings.

July 10th, 1811.

3m.

BLUE GRASS SEED,

THE subscriber, three miles East of Bryant's Station has for sale 50 bushels of blue grass seed, of the present year's growth, at \$2 a bushel.

ALSO—5000 wt of Salt-petre BACON.

ALSO—500 wt of new HOGS' LARD.

William Robertson

July 12th, 1811.—ff.

I WILL SELL

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF

LAND, VIZ.

10,000 ACRES lying in Knox

county, on Rockcastle.

5,000 ACRES in Mercer county, on the Rolling Fork of Salt river, a great proportion bottom.

1,000 ACRES in Washington

county, on Pleasant's run.

The above mentioned LANDS were patented in the name of James Southall. I will give a reasonable credit, and receive in payment Horses, Cattle, Whiskey or Hemp.

TUNSTAL QUARLES.

Woodford county, 20th July, 1811.

New Millinery.

MRS. BROWN,

LATE of Baltimore, has just imported from New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore an extensive and elegant assortment of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY;

consisting of the following articles, which she offers for sale on low terms, on Mill street, two doors above Main street, in Lexington.

Fashionable straw bonnets; Scarlet, pink, orange, nets and hats \$ blue and black cam-

Fancy chip do. \$ bricks

Ribbons plain and fringed \$ Seeded do.

Artificial flowers \$ Cambric \$ lins

Ostrich feathers \$ Book do.

Spanish mantles \$ Mink do.

Caps and turbans \$ Picket lino

Lace sleeves, silk stockings \$ Spider net do-

ings \$ Fancy do.

Ladies' kid gloves \$ Len lace trimming

Fashionable shawls \$ Gold fringe

Black made \$ Cotton balls, tapes do.

Sarcenets different colors \$ Postillion velvet caps

louis \$ Leather jockey's do.

Grapes, British lace \$ Silk oil cloth hat cov-

ers.

Wanted immediately two or three young women to work at the millinery business. No need apply without good recommendation, and who have some knowledge of the business.

Lexington, July 20.—ff.

Brass Foundry.

I. WOODRUFF, & Co.

RESPECTFULLY INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT THEY HAVE LATELY COMMENCED THE Brass Founding Business

AT THEIR SHOP IN LEXINGTON, OPPON-

SITE THE BRANCH BANK,

WHERE they intend carrying it on in all

its various branches. Having procur-

ed the best of workmen from New-York, they

confidently hope, by their promptitude and at-

tention, that they will give general satisfa-

faction. They have constantly on hand, and for

sale, a general assortment of

BRASS AND IRONS,

SHOVELS & TONGS,

DOOR KNOCKERS & Co. &c.

Of the newest and most fashionable patterns,

which they will dispose of much lower than

such articles have heretofore sold in the western

country. All kinds of machinery, clock

work, &c. cast on the shortest notice.

Still Cocks, Rivets &c. always on

hand.

The highest price in cash will be given

for Old Copper, Brass & Pewter.

I. W. & Co. continue to carry on at their

place the

SILVER PLATING AND SILVER

SMITH BUSINESS

IN ALL THEIR BRANCHES,

And have constantly on hand, ready for deliv-

ery, every description of

Carriage and Harness Mounting,

Carriage and Gig Springs,

Carriage Lace, Fringe & Tassels,

Bridle Bits, Stirrup Irons, &c. &c.

Of new and very elegant fashions, which

they have just received from Philadelphia.

ALSO ON HAND, AN ASSORTMENT OF

Gold & Silver Ware.

July 20, 1811.

State of Kentucky.

Montgomery Circuit, sc. July Term, 1811.

Arthur Conoley compit.

against

Weathers Simul, Thomas IN CHANCERY.

Miller, James French

and others defts

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court

that Thomas Miller is not an inhabitant of this

commonwealth, and he not having entered

his appearance agreeable to law, and the rules

of this court. It is therefore ordered that unless

he do appear here on or before the third day

of the next court, file his answer plea or demur

to the complainant's bill, otherwise the same

will be taken for confessed against him. And

it is further ordered that a copy of this order

be published eight weeks successively in some

daily authorised newspaper, according to law

in that state.

A copy attest,

THO: RIPLETT, JR. D. C. M. C. C.

State of Kentucky.

Montgomery circuit, sc. July Term, 1811.

William Cade compit.

against

William Reid, John Rods

Raglin and others defts

IT HIS day came the complainant by his at-

torney and it appearing to the satisfaction of the

court that the defendant John Mayo,

Thomas Hines, John Rods Raglin and the

heirs and legal representatives of Andrew Lynn

do. Anthony Buckner and William Booth,

are no inhabitants of this commonwealth, and

they not having entered their appearance here-

in agreeable to law and the rules of this court.

It is therefore ordered that unless they do ap-

pear here on or before the third day of our

next October term, file their answer to the

complainant's bill, plea or demur, that the

same will be taken for confessed against them.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order

be published eight weeks successively in some

daily authorised newspaper, according to law

in that state.

A copy attest,

M. HARRISON, C. M. C. C.

To the Public

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE LATELY COM-

ENCED THE

Manufacturing of Tobacco;

In the town of Lexington, Ky. on an exten-

sive plan. We wish to inform Merchants &

Chewers that they may be supplied with this

article on the most reasonable terms, either by

wholesale or retail. In preparing our tobacco

for market, we pursue the most approved

method yet discovered; & we flatter ourselves

that the assiduous attention which we intend

to devote personally to every branch of the busi-

ness, and from thorough knowledge of the art

that we will be able to give satisfaction to those who may favour us with their orders.

Orders from merchants in any part of the

Western country promptly attended to—and

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lamb'reing at his back."

COMMUNICATION.

THOMAS PAINE.

Amid the variety of political writers who are exhibited in the history of past times, none should hold a more distinguished station than those who have made their appearance since the middle of the last century. Their writings everywhere abound with a justness of sentiment and boldness of style hitherto unknown—Carrying with them wheresoever they went that *death-warrant of superstition & prejudice—PHILOSOPHY*—they have gained a standing and influence among mankind which neither kings nor courts, nor priests, nor the whole host of the enemies of man can shake—and which will last as long as time.

Whilst we would weigh in the scales of impartial justice, with the slender ability we possess, the merits of each political luminary of this memorable period, we should do injustice to the cause of truth and to our own feelings, not to rank **THOMAS PAINE** as perhaps the ablest advocate for rational liberty, and soundest and clearest reasoner the world has ever beheld. This position will be tenable, in our opinion, whether we take for an instance his "COMMON SENSE," "RIGHTS OF MAN" or "A DESERTION ON THE FIRST PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT." Doubtless this man can, with as much propriety as any other that ever lived be termed "the Hercules of political discussion." "Like a powerful magician he touches with his wand the hills of error and they smoke; the mountains of humanity, and they pass away."

Correct and important as are the principles for which Paine so successfully contended during the course of a long life, nevertheless he had his enemies. After rendering to America in her revolution that service for which the applauding vote of her representatives stands at this moment recorded, and which posterity cannot in gratitude forget till the latest ages of the world, he embarked on the tempestuous sea of European politics; there defending, as his principles compelled him, that grand object which was had in view by the revolutionists of France. His writings were attacked by the parasites of power and the friends to established government. 'Twas in vain they entered the lists with this champion of freedom—at every point he proved victorious—and when he had baffled them by argument, they resorted to abuse. Then it was that all the ministerial papers of England teamed with denunciations against Thomas Paine as the disturber of society and disorganiser of government. Prosecutions without number were at once levelled against those who dared to publish or advocate his opinions, and himself was obliged to fly from England and take refuge in France. Thus it was Paine generated his enemies.

Meanwhile in America, the aristocratic opinions of Europe were secretly advocated by a party styling themselves **FEDERALISTS**, whose object it was to model the American government after the manner of the British; and this party as secretly denounced Paine as inimical to their views. For Paine had acquired a popularity in America as a writer which could not be shaken in an ordinary way, and which as this party were well aware, if they assailed publicly at that time, would blast their golden hopes forever. They therefore referred a public denunciation of this philanthropist until a more auspicious moment.

This moment, so pleasing to the enemies of Paine, had arrived when he published to the world his sentiments on religion. Men who never dared before to call in question the correctness of his political opinions and doctrines were then found ready and willing to assail him as the vilest of God's creation—And what for? Not because he differed with them on the subject of a religious creed? For Paine had as much a right to the exercise of his opinion as they had to theirs; man was not created to answer to man concerning the propriety of his religion, but to God alone. But Paine was assailed because he was a *republican*; and it was believed by his enemies that to attack his *religious* writings, the respect the world had for his *political* writings would be destroyed. Vain hope! Mankind were not so easily deceived. It was discovered that a discussion of Paine's political opinions was studiously avoided by the aristocrats; and no person would believe it incompatible with republicanism to be a christian. Paine finally triumphed over all his enemies in the political world, from Edmund Burke down to the meanest federalist in the United States. And when the names of those men who have so abused and perverted him shall be forgotten, or remembered only to be despised, Paine will be considered the first among the benefactors of the human race.

I have thought these remarks on Mr. Paine necessary as introductory to his eighth letter to the citizens of the U. States, which I request the editor of the Gazette to annex. In this letter he confines himself chiefly to the conduct and principles of the *federal party*; both of which he describes in that energetic style of which he was so complete a master. Although Paine has left us and is

"slumbering beneath the laurels of the tomb," yet it is trusted that this letter will not pass by without leaving some valuable impressions on the mind. Federalism is becoming fashionable to our town gentlemen: Country people! before you follow the fashion, bear what your sincere friend and late fellow citizen Paine says. A.

THOMAS PAINE.
To the Citizens of the United States.

LETTER THE EIGHTH.

Much has been said, and much remains to be said, of that undescribed and undiscernible *nothing*, called federalism. It is a word without meaning, and designates a faction that has no principles.—Ask a man who calls himself a federalist, what federalism is? and he cannot tell you. Ask him what are its principles? and he has none to give. Federalism, then, with respect to government, is similar to atheism with respect to religion, a nominal nothing without principles. The federal papers, especially those of New-England, have often said, that "religion and federalism must go together." But if their religion is related to their federalism; if it is as destitute of morals as their federalism, is of principles; and I fear it is; it will do them no good in this world or the next. I will condemn the *no* as impostors and hypocrites in both.

Those who once figured as leaders under the assumed and laudable name of *federalism* (but who are since gone, not into honourable and peaceful retirement, like *John Dickinson* and *Charles Thomson* but into obscurity and oblivion, like *John Adams* and *John Jay*) had some plans in contemplation which they concealed from the deluded adherents, but those plans can be discovered through the *newspapers*, but clumsy veil of conduct those leaders adopted. "No cover is large enough to hide itself," says the Spanish proverb.

It requires more artifice and management to disguise and conceal finished designs than schemers are aware of. A man never turns a rogue, but he turns a fool. He inadvertently lets out something by which those he intended to cheat or impose upon begin to find him out. Whereas truth is a straight forward thing, even an ignorant man will not be blundered in a true story—nor can an artful man keep a false story straight.

But those leaders, supposing themselves in a higher position than what common observation would reach, presumed, on their supposed consequence and the expected credulity of their adherents, to impose on the nation by clamorous and false pretences, for the purpose of raising a standing army of fifty thousand men; and when they had got that army, the mask would have been thrown off, and their deluded adherents would have paid the price of their duplicity by being enslaved.

But in the midst of this career of delusion and imposition, those leaders became fools. They did every thing they ought not to have done. They advocated plans which shewed that their intention and their cause were not good. They laboured to provoke war. They opposed every thing which led to peace. They loaded the country with vexatious and unnecessary taxes, and then opposed the reduction of them. They opposed a reduction of useless offices that served no other purpose than to maintain their own partisans at the expense of the public. In short, they run themselves aground, first, by their extravagance and next by their folly. Blinded by their own vanity, and though bewildered in the wilderness of their own projects, they foolishly supposed themselves above detection. They had neither sense enough to know, nor logic enough to perceive, that as we can reason upward from cause to effect, so also we reason downwards from effect to cause, and discover, by the means they make use of, the motives and object of any party; for when the means are bad the motive and the end to be obtained cannot be good.

The manners also and language of any party is another clue that leads to a discovery of their real characters. When the cause and principles of a party are good, its advocates make use of reason, argument and good language. Truth can derive no advantage from boisterous vulgarity. But when the motives and principles of a party are bad, it is necessary to conceal them; and its advocates having principles they dare not acknowledge and cannot defend avoid every thing of argument, and take refuge in abuse and falsehood.

The federal papers are an instance of the justness of this remark. Their pages are crowded with abuse, but never with argument; for they have no principles to argue from; and as to falsehood, it is become so naturally their mother tongue, especially in New-England, that they seem to have lost the power as well as the disposition of speaking the truth. Those papers have been of great aid to the republican cause, not only by the additional disgrace they have brought on their own disgraceful faction but by serving as a foil to set off, with greater eclat, the decency and well principled arguments of the republican papers. I have had some experience, perhaps as much as most men have had, in the various turns of political life, but I never saw a greater set of fools undertake to conduct a party than the leaders of the federalists have been, and the editors of their papers. They correspond to the story told of a man who was become so proud and famous for lying, that he disdained speaking truth lest he should lose his character.

Cannot those stupid persons see, or, according to some dogmas, of their own, are their hearts hardened, that they shall not see, that the more vulgar and abusive they are the more ground they lose in the estimation of the public. Every elec-

John Dickinson, the respectable author of the farmer's letters before the revolution began, Charles Thompson, the faithful secretary of the old Congress during the revolution,

ports blockaded by the British; and they had to fight by land single handed against almost the whole of Europe. She had it not in her power to spare a *regiment* much less could she spare an *army*, to send to America, and she had not the means of transporting it, or a *convoy* to protect it. All the circumstances as well as the evidence that can be provided, will shew that the administration of John Adams was a fraudulent and expensive imposition on the country; and that the army to be raised was intended for some secret purpose, and not for the purpose of defence. If John Adams was not conscious of something wrong, and apprehensive of some consequences, why did he abscond in the hasty and private manner he did? or why did his *parizans* wait to put Aaron Burr in the presidency. In the days of the black cockades John Adams had one so enormous and so valiantly large, that he appeared to be suspended by it; but when his *midnight hour* arrived, his valor fled and himself also.

The voluntary embassy of Dr. Logan to Paris appears to have disconcerted John's administration, & discomfited its leaders, because it served to expose and put an end to their projects. When Dr. Logan called on Timothy Pickering, secretary of state, with Mr. Skipwith's dispatches from Paris, Timothy, before he knew their contents, though Logan knew the whole, began to talk of invasions and dangers, and the necessity of preparation. "It may be very well," said Logan, "to have the militia always in good order." The militia never did any good, and never will. We must have an army of fifty thousand men." When Logan was coming away, Timothy said to him at the door, "Sir, the government don't thank you."

When Logan waited on general Washington, who had been then appointed the lieutenant general of the army then raising, of which John was commander in chief! the general received him coldly and sternly, and said to him in haughty tone, "and pray sir, what right have you that are but a private citizen, to interfere in matters of government?" Logan very prudently replied, "I have no answer to make to that," and withdrew. The state of Pennsylvania, soon after this lent Dr. Logan one of its senators in Congress.

Circumstances often unriddle and explain them to us, and it happens so in this case; for if the administration, and those leaders connected with it, were sincere in their belief that the danger was real, and that the country (as *Gouverneur Morris* expressed it, in his funeral oration of Hamilton) was "menaced with danger from without," and that France intended an invasion, and if at the same time, they had no concealed object in contemplating themselves, they would welcome the messenger that should bring them good tidings that *all was well*. But, if on the contrary they knew they were acting a fraud, and heating the country with falsehoods and false alarms, for the purpose of procuring loans, levying new taxes, and raising an army to accomplish some concealed purpose that could not be accomplished without that treachery, they would be enraged at him; and this accounts for the rude reception Dr. Logan received from that administration. Those who supported that administration from a belief that it was acting right, have since abandoned it from a conviction that it acted deceitfully wrong, and this also accounts for the great majority at the last presidential election. We have no alarms now nor should we have had any then, if the present administration had existed at that time.

It requires only a prudent and honest administration to preserve America always in peace. Her distance from the European world frees her from intrigues. But when men get into power whose heads, like the head of *John Adams*, are filled with "strange notions," and counter revolutionary principles and projects, things will be sure to go wrong. *John Adams*, who was more the dupe of a party than the leader of it, entered on the office of President with his *head turned by the elevation* he was lifted to; and his principles, (if ever he had any) corrupted. He turned out to be a counter-revolutionist; and if the concealed projects of his administration had succeeded, the federal constitution would have been destroyed, and that by persons under the assumed and fraudulent name of *federalists*.

"As General Washington (said *John Adams*) has no children, it will be right to make the government hereditary in the family."

Timothy Pickering's reflections on the militia deserve a rebuff. It was the militia that fought at Bunker's Hill, under Warren, a militia general. It was by the aid of numerous reinforcements of militia to join general Gates that Burgoyne was taken. It was by a volunteer militia under Starke, a volunteer general that colonel Baum, a Hessian officer, was defeated at Bennington, in Vermont, which was the prelude to the capture of Burgoyne. But perhaps Timothy reasons from himself; and if he makes himself the standard by which to judge of the merits of the militia, there is ground for his saying the militia never did any good nor will. Timothy's first public employment was very harmless, that of teacher of *Psalmody*. When the revolution began he learned the manual exercise, and then taught it. He was afterwards appointed colonel of a regiment of militia, and when the affairs of Lexington and Concord took place April 19, 1775, and the British were retreated from Concord back to Boston, an order was sent to Timothy, to march with his regiment and post himself at a certain place to cut off their retreat. Timothy marched, but he stopped short of the place, and drew up his men, and went to prayers, till the British passed by his prayers saved him from the dangers of that day. I do not know that he sung psalms—Perhaps not. The enemy might have overheard him. Had Timothy done his duty on that occasion, and put his trust in God without leaving away his time, the whole party of British, about two thousand, must have been prisoners, for they could not have gone back to Boston; and the slaughter at Bunker's Hill, the 17th June following, could not have taken place. The whole force of the British at that time was about four thousand, one half of which were on this expedition.

of Land Washington." Perhaps John intended this as a fly in the ointment of himself and his bold son *Quincy*, in preference to any of the *Walhalla* gods; for this same John Adams was one of the chiefs of a party in congress at York Town in Pennsylvania, in the latter end of the year 1777 and beginning of '78 for the dismissing of *Washington* from the command of the army, because, they said he was not capable of it and did nothing. Yet under John's administration the name of Washington was made use of for the purpose of introducing and covering a counter revolutionary system. Such is the inconsistency of faction, and of men who have no fixed principles!

The independence of America would have added but little to her own happiness, and been of no benefit to the world, if her government had been formed on the corrupt models of the old world. It was the opportunity of beginning the world anew, as it were; and of bringing forward a new system of government in which the rights of all men should be preserved, that gave *use to independence*. The pamphlet *Common Sense*, the first work I ever published, embraced both those objects. *Mere independence* might at some future time, have been effected and established by arms, without principle, but a just system of government could not. In short, it was the principle, at that time, that produced the independence; for until the principle spread itself abroad among the people, independence was not thought of and America was fighting without an object. Those who know the circumstances of the times I speak of, know this to be true.

I am not persecuting *John Adams*, nor any other man, nor did I ever persecute any; but I see the propriety and even the necessity of instituting an enquiry into the confused state of affairs during his administration. All the circumstances and the evidence combined with them, justify the suspicion, that during that administration the country was grossly imposed upon, and put to great and unnecessary expense, which the present administration has to pay off; and that some concealed and counter-revolutionary scheme was in contemplation. The leaders, naturally, might hide from each other what their own particular object was. Each of them might have a different one. But all of them agreed in the preliminary project, that of raising an army; and the case would have been, that when they had collected that army, they would have broken into distinct parties, like the generals of Alexander's army, and destroyed each other, to decide who should be the reigning *us*—*per*. Symptoms of disgust had already begun to appear among the chiefs. Hamilton despised Washington; Adams was jealous of Hamilton; and Hamilton had a perfect contempt for Adams. But in the end I believe would have come poorly off. He was not a man of the sword, but only of the *cotchad*.

I purposely delayed entering upon this subject till the Presidential election should be over. Had I published it before that time the clamour of faction would have said it was an electioneering trick. Now they cannot say it. The choice made at that election was the spontaneous choice of the people, and is therefore the more honorable to the electors and the elected. The country at this time, compared to what it was two or three years ago, is in a state of tranquillity, and in a fit disposition of calmness to take the matters herein stated into consideration before the next meeting of congress. It is by keeping a country well informed upon its affairs, and discarding from its councils every thing of mystery, that harmony is preserved or restored among the people, and confidence reposed in the government.

THOMAS PAINE.

June 5th, 1805.

[From the *National Intelligencer*.] What has been the general policy of the republic in administration?

Their policy has been

To support all our rights equally against both belligerents;

To endeavour to preserve peace by the adoption of restrictive measures instead of hostilities in the first place;

To make rational preparations for defence in the event of war; and

Above all to avoid a submission to either belligerent, by entering into war against the one, whilst justice was refused by her rival.

The anniversary of the popular sentiment which has accompanied this system of measures almost precludes the necessity of argument in its support. A few observations however may not be amiss.

The United States in 1807 found their rights at once assailed by two powerful belligerents; each equally the aggressor, but each claiming a preference from us to the exclusion of her antagonist, on the inadmissible pretence that her measures were merely retaliatory. So long as our rights were injured by both, it was not for the U. States to enquire which first committed the violation of national law by which our commerce was distressed. These aggressions on our rights were sufficient cause for war against either; and had we only one power to contend with, that remedy would doubtless have been resorted to. The spirit of the people would not have brooked any other course. But we were at once assailed by Great Britain and France. Submission to these usurpations of power by the belligerent was universally scouted. Resistance was determined on, with scarce a dissenting voice in the nation.

The only question was to the mode of resistance. If, as the *Hospurs* of the day now affect to tell us, war was the only honorable resort, for a redress of grievances, we must at that time either have waged war against two nations, themselves in arms against each other, thus engaging in a fruitless and dangerous experiment; or, we must have selected our antagonist, and in so doing have succumbed to the acts of the one power for which we made war on the other. In the eloquent language of our late minister to France, "It is indeed true that were the people of the United States destitute of policy, of

higher and of energy (as had been insinuated) they might have adopted a system of discrimination between the two great belligerents; they might have drawn imaginary lines between the first and second aggressor; they might have represented in the one a conduct to which they tamely submitted in the other, and in this way have patched up a compromise between honor and interest equal to weak and disgraceful. But such was not the course they pursued, and it is perhaps a necessary consequence of the justice of their measures that they are at this day an independent nation. Since then we could not wage war against both with any rational prospect of success, nor select our antagonist without an implied submission to her rival, the only alternative mode of resisting the operation of these illegal and oppressive edicts, with a reasonable prospect of coercing their repeal, was by their commercial restrictions, which were peculiarly adapted to our position relatively to the two belligerents, on account of our producing a great proportion of the raw materials essential to the support and even existence of European manufactures, and also in a great measure supplying the necessities of life to the West India Islands. This mode of resistance was attended with this advantage, that it could be maintained against both nations, and abandoned for war, if unsuccessful in obtaining within a reasonable time a proper respect for our rights. Whilst war must have been against one involving submission to the other; and if successful in obtaining the object in view, must nevertheless be maintained at all hazards, or terminated by a peace involving a disgraceful surrender of our national rights.

Temporary commercial restrictions were therefore resorted to with the view of submitting war for them, if the cause of our complaints was not speedily removed. This alternative was adopted the more readily, because it was obvious to every unbiased judgment that in the existing state of things no commerce could be carried on with safety to the prosecutors, much less to the general advantage. The correctness of this opinion, advanced by republicans on the floor of Congress and through the nation, subsequent events have proven: The present rate of exchange between this country and Europe and the late distresses in New York and elsewhere, arising from the return of protected bills drawn for produce shipped to Europe, under these circumstances, during the temporary suspension of our restrictive system, have afforded a striking illustration of the fatuity of those who at that time agreed that a lucrative trade was cut off by our restrictive system. Some few perhaps of those who embarked in so hazardous a commerce, made prosperous voyages and acquired princely fortunes; but far greater is the number of those whose all fell a sacrifice to the adventurous spirit which prompted them to stake their capital on a hazard, compared with which the cast of a die was demonstrable certainty.

There were indeed at that time, among the republican party many honorable and worthy men who favored what was called an more energetic course; whose voice was for war with all the embarrassments which under circumstances would have attended it. But would the government, by placing itself in that attitude, have exhibited more energy than by that which was substituted for it? By energy we understand that innate spirit which exhibits itself in deliberate and efficacious action; not that impetuosity of feeling and spirit which prompts us to enter into promiscuous conflict, but that determined resolution which promptly adopts the course reason points out as the most likely to prove efficient for the object in view. It was deemed more consistent with the energy of a neutral, seeking only a respect for her rights from those who aggressed on them, to essay to obtain it by refusing intercourse with the offenders, than by rushing into a war, and endeavouring thus to obtain a respect for our rights to forfeit its character of neutrality, and at once become a party to a disastrous and perhaps interminable conflict. It remains yet to be seen whether we shall be permitted to avoid this last resort: whether we shall not be compelled, abandoning all hope of the efficacy of reason, to appeal to force. Be this as it may, we shall have deserved the respect of the world for our efforts in support of the immutable principles of justice—and shall moreover have obtained one object the government has had steadily in view, and has endeavoured to accomplish by means of its restrictive system, that of inducing one of the belligerents to retract its steps, leaving us in one to contend with, and narrowing the field of controversy with that one.

The public is generally amused from time to time with certain ideas that get about, and pass current without much examination. Among these we have long noticed the erroneous supposition that the country is unprepared for defence and that the conduct of the executive in this respect is feeble and insufficient.

On the first of these heads we will just observe that the United States in time of peace were never so well prepared for defence as now, though it is confessed that they are not to well as they might be. The number of arms of cannon and other warlike implements, was never so great as at present; and it is rapidly increasing. The army establishment has been augmented, the militia is better organised, armed, uniformed, and disciplined, than heretofore, though not so well as it should be. The fortifications, particularly at New York, are much more formidable than they ever have been. That part which the means now in operation may be considered as pretty well secured.

Our little marine force is likewise more efficient than at any period of our history, except during the active preparations against France in the years 1798 and 9.

On the second head we will lay the president has generally, if not in every instance, recommended stronger measures than congress have adopted; and stronger than any of his predecessors, except perhaps in the short bubble above mentioned in the time of Mr. Adams.

TREASON PROPOSED.

Under color of a letter from Washington, published in the Bolton Palladium, a separation of the New England States from the Union, is suggested as the remedy for present difficulties!

N. B. About the same time appears in Maryland, a pamphlet entitled—*The Three Patriots*; supposed to be written by Robert Goodwin Harper, Esq. the intimate friend of Burr, and a conspicuous member (lately president) of the "Washington Society of Maryland." The writer says we were better off when we had no constitution, than since we found one; therefore, (according to his argument) the straight way to a better state, is to destroy the constitution!—The writer farther advises the people, by all means to introduce not a particle more of democracy into the constitution, but as much of any thing else as they please. That is, they may add aristocracy to it; or, they may change it into a monarchy; but that heaven devised system of democracy, which recognizes and protects the property, person and rights of the poor man as well as the rich, is to be avoided as a plague.

People of America! such as the real intention of those intriguers, who call themselves *Washingtonians*—leaders who hide their projects from the simple as much as possible. For, did the people generally know their projects, the *federal party* would be reduced to a little corps of half read lawyers, a few British agents, and a handful of churchill men, all not two large for a king's life-guard.

Yet, small as is the number of disaffected, they have imposed on many honest citizens by their plausible professions.

On the day of election, watch how the Tories and British partisans vote, and let every American vote against them. Good votes may prevent treason and civil war.

Whig.

It is painful to hear that English papers report unfavorably to the testimony of Commodore Rodgers, upon the authority of letters from the United States. The correctness of this opinion, advanced by republicans on the floor of Congress and through the nation, subsequent events have proven: The present rate of exchange between this country and Europe and the late distresses in New York and elsewhere, arising from the return of protected bills drawn for produce shipped to Europe, under these circumstances, during the temporary suspension of our restrictive system, have afforded a striking illustration of the fatuity of those who at that time agreed that a lucrative trade was cut off by our restrictive system. Some few perhaps of those who embarked in so hazardous a commerce, made prosperous voyages and acquired princely fortunes; but far greater is the number of those whose all fell a sacrifice to the adventurous spirit which prompted them to stake their capital on a hazard, compared with which the cast of a die was demonstrable certainty.

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Robert Smith's pamphlet will afford food for federalism for a short time. They calculated much upon Aaron Burr's conspiracy—they counted largely upon John Randolph's apostasy—they are now chuckling and pulling each other by the sleeve, because Robert Smith has "written a book."—Their present, like all their former hopes will dissipate before the rays of truth. These poor fellows almost excite our commiseration—for it may truly be said that they have lived for years to come to live upon the *substance of things hoped for and the evidence of things not seen.*"—(Del.) Am. Watchman.

PROSPERITY OF BRITAIN.

On the 30th of May, G. L. Stanley presented to the British house of commons the petition of Manchester and Leeds praying relief. The petition was subscribed more than FORTY THOUSAND signatures.

they alledge as the causes of the calamities by which they are at present afflicted, the great reduction of their wages, and the high prices of provisions.

Many of their once most opulent employers having been reduced to bankruptcy, and a considerable portion of persons

most extensive in trade, to abject poverty—that the continuation of these calamities would have the unavoidable effect of compelling most of those to emigrate who could no longer find encouragement in their own prosperous and happy country, where they had once fondly hoped to close a life of useful industry in an age of competence.

That the demand for their employ was now so little, the great majority of the petitioners could not obtain employment for more than three days in the week, and that they were thereby reduced to a state of distress unparalleled. They alledge further, that in their poor judgement the repeal of the orders in council, and that also of the American non-intercourse bill, if followed by a general and permanent peace, would, beyond any other measures, have the greatest efficacy in relieving the petitioners from the pressure of extreme poverty.

NEW YORK, August 20, 1811.

The bill of mortality for this city during the last week, states the death of 75 persons, of whom died of consumption 9, of infant flux 50, of small pox 3, and of fevers remittent and yphus 4.

Bingham's Letter. As Mr. Coleman, who ought to know whether he has been imposed in the business or not, insists that the letter is genuine, we are willing thus to leave it with this single remark, that if Capt. Bingham did write it, he was drunk or crazy when he did it, and the account will be denied by his officers and himself cashiered by his government if they have grace enough to do themselves so much justice.

On the second head we will lay the president has generally, if not in every instance, recommended stronger measures than congress have adopted; and stronger than any of his predecessors, except perhaps in the short bubble above mentioned in the time of Mr. Adams.

LATE FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

BY YESTERDAY'S EASTERN MAIL.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship *Herald*, capt. Prince, sailed from Liverpool the 9th of July. The London papers received by this ship are to the evening of the 6th. Liverpool of the 7th, and Lloyd's lists of the 5th July.

The captain and passengers inform us, that the opinion was prevalent in England that there would be war with this country. Capt. Prince has despatches from our charg'd affairs at London—also despatches for the British minister, Mr. Foster. Along with the American despatches, he received the following curious letter from Mr. Murry:

American Consulate, Liverpool, 8th July.

SIR—You have two despatches for the department of State. No. 1 and 2. In case of war, and you be brought to by a British cruiser, you will sink No. 1.

Rear Admiral Sir Joseph Yorke, with three 74's a frigate and a sloop, sailed from Portsmouth the 5th July, for the coast of America. He probably succeeds Admiral Sawyer on the Halifax station.

LONDON, July 4.

The Holly schooner arrived yesterday at Portsmouth from Bermuda, with despatches from Admiral Sawyer, containing Capt. Bingham's account of the late affair between the Little Belt and the American frigate President. The particulars of the transaction we have before had very accurately, excepting that the action lasted for forty minutes when the American shied off, having caught fire near the main hatchway and being much cut up in her rigging and her fore and main mast wounded. The Little Belt was also much wounded; thirty men, a fourth of her compliment, killed, and wounded. The following morning the American again bore down, as Capt. Bingham thought with an intention to renew the action; but, on her being hailed, she said she was the United States' frigate President and requested leave to send a boat on board, which was granted. Numbers of spoliages were made for the mistake; and a message, expressive of the American commander Rogers' regret, that the Little Belt had fired first; this was immediately contradicted by Capt. Bingham and his officers; and the American ashamed at having been obliged to tell such a gross falsehood, left the ship; the two ships immediately after parted company. When the President, in the first instance, came alongside, the Little Belt hailed to know what ship she received no answer; she hailed a second time, and was answered by the American's asking "What ship, a-hoy?" Capt. Bingham asked, and was entitled to the first answer, a third time. "What ship is that?" when he was answered by a broadside from the American, which he returned as soon as he could get the tom-kits out of his guns.

Capt. Joseph Yorke hoisted his flag on Wednesday on board the *Vanguard*, at Portsmouth, and the squadron under his command will sail for the coast of America in the course of the present week.

The Archduke Charles, from Lima, has arrived in the river with a reasonable supply of dollars, of which he has on board between three and four millions.

She landed at Dover, Col. Francisco Salazar, deputy from Peru to the Cortes, with a

mission to the Spanish ambassador in London, and Lieut. Col. Thoruio de Acebal,

who is also a deputy to the Cortes.

The Mutine recently arrived from Rio Janeiro, has imported about two millions of dollars; and the China fleet, shortly expected, has on board from ten to twelve millions.

The board of trade yesterday signified to the brokers, that they had altered their intentions regarding licences from the Baltic, and that in future they would be issued in the old form, remaining in force until the first Jan. 1812.

Private letters from Lisbon state, that M. Serra had me Bonaparte at Cieburg, where he concerted a new plan of the war in the Peninsula, and that he had returned to Spain to resume his command.

The members of the queen's council are summoned to meet at Windsor this day, in order to receive the quarterly report of the king's physician respecting his majesty's health.

This report will be laid before both houses of parliament on Friday next.

We are concerned to state, that no progress has been made towards his majesty's recovery for several days past.

All has been hurry and bustle among the American ships at Plymouth, for several days past for fear of an embargo.

A letter received yesterday from Holland by a commercial house in the city, states, that 10,000 French troops had marched towards Tönnington.

By the advices from France, it appears to be in the highest degree probable that Tarragona held out up to the middle of June.

AMERICA.

Captain Bingham who lately acted with such propriety, as well as spirit, in vindicating, as far as he was able, the honour of the British flag, in his engagement with the U. S. frigate President, is Captain Arthur Batt Bingham, son of the Rev. Dr. Bingham, and Deacon of London, brother to Major Bingham, 18th foot guards and lately appointed to the Little Belt sloop of war, by the right hon. Charles Philip York first lord of the admiralty.

It is not only the general opinion in the circles of government, that the U. S. States are disposed to hostility with this country, but a declaration to this effect has been made by one of the members of the cabinet in a private company. On the important subject of the President and Little Belt we have to observe, that a gentleman is in London, who previous to his departure from America saw Captain Rodgers who declared that he and the whole of the officers of his crew would take oath that the Little Belt fired the first shot after having been hailed twice.

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INSURRECTION OF THE BLACKS IN JAMAICA.

By the Brig. Abena, letters are received in New York, confirming the account of the calamity that has befallen the island of Jamaica. Three regiments of blacks, who had been organized and armed by the government suddenly revolted, put many to death and sacked and burnt the town of Montego Bay. The number of insurgents is computed at about 3000 and no immediate prospect of quelling them. It was one of those regiments that rebelled about three years ago, and shot several of their officers on parade. Strong apprehensions are entertained for the fate of Kingston itself.

Just before Capt. R. left St. Croix, a despatch boat arrived there from Barbadoes with orders from the British admiral to the governor, requesting him to send forthwith a regiment of his troops to Jamaica, to assist in quelling an insurrection which had broken out there among the negroes.

N. Y. Ev. Post.

Capt. Forsyth, arrived this morning from St. Bartholomew, informs, that accounts were received there of an insurrection of the blacks in Jamaica, and that they had burnt down Montego Bay. A number of troops have been embarked at Antigua on board the ships of war on that station, and sailed for Jamaica.

Extract of a letter from St. Croix dated

August 1.

We have certain accounts of a dreadful insurrection having broke out in Jamaica. It seems they were aided by the people of St. Domingo, headed by Christophe. This day we hear that the town of Kingston is burnt to ashes. This is a melancholy event, and its effects through the islands will be serious and alarming.

LEXINGTON,

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1811.

COMMUNICATION.

On Friday evening last, a Comet of considerable magnitude was discovered at dark near the horizon, in nearly a north west direction; whether it is approaching or receding from the sun, time must determine; from the best observations I have been able to make, it is in that portion of the heavens denominated by astronomers *Ursa Major*. It will be seen, if far, this evening, and perhaps for some time in the north west—will rise a little before 9 o'clock and will rise in the north east a little after 3 o'clock in the morning, and may be seen from then until day light. The right ascension of this comet appears to be 162°, its latitude 30°, and its declination 42° 15' north. These observations were hasty made but shall watch its motions, and give you some further information for your next.

B. September 9, 1811.

The British are strengthening their naval force on the American station, (see foreign news) more completely, we suppose to blockade our ports—to capture, murder and impress! The squadron, consisting of three 74's and frigates, set sail from Liverpool on the 5th July with an extra ship, loaded with CHARIS of the different harbours, foundings, &c. on the shores of the United States; also, PLATES acquainted with the American harbours!—An account of the insurrection in Jamaica appears to be confirmed—this event is in many respects important, and happening at this time, is particularly so as relates to the U. S. as well as to the British government.

The New-York Evening Post insists upon the authenticity of Bingham's letter—and the United States' Gazette persists in declaring it fabricated.

DIED, on Tuesday morning last, Mrs. PHEBY Rose, consort of Mr. James Rose, of this place.

MARRIED, by the Rev. James Sargent, on Sunday evening, the 8th inst. BENJAMIN JOHNSON, Esq. attorney at law, to the highly amiable and most accomplished Miss MATILDA WILLIAMS, daughter of Charles Williams, Esq. of Scott county. [COMMUNICATED.]

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 6.

On Tuesday last arrived at Jeffersonville commanded by Col. J. P. Boyd 500 regular troops, and on Tuesday proceed on towards Vincennes in good health. The Militia of Clark, Harrison and Jefferson counties [I. T.] will meet at Linden's mill on Saturday the 12th inst. and will immediately go on to Vincennes to join the Regulars, and from thence proceed up the Wabash to the Prophet's town and intend building a Fort, and if the Indians make the least resistance no doubt but there will be an engagement immediately.

Taken up by Jesse Baxter,

Clarke County, in the waters of Dewitt's Creek, in Clarke county, one bay horse, judged to be 15 hands high, and very old, fresh shot all round, nicks or brands perceptible. Appraised to

22 dollars 50 cents, 25th June, 1811.

A copy—Attest.

D. BULLOCK, C. I. C.

Taken up by Elisha Wooldridge in Woodford county, 13 miles S. W. of Versailles, about the 28th of May, a dark bay horse, supposed to be 6 years old, about 5 feet high, no brands perceptible. Appraised to \$40 before me this 3d June, 1811.

CHARLES BUCK, J. P.

Jessamine County, May 3, 1811.

JOHN SPRINGER,

POETRY.

ST. AGNES' WELL,

By Mr. Diamond.

A story there runs of a marvelous well,
Near fair Florence city (so travellers tell!)
To St. Agnes devoted,
And very much noted,
For mystical charms in its waters that dwell
With all new-married couples—the story thus
goes,
Which ever drinks first of the spring that there
flows,
Be it husband or wife,
That one shall for life,
On the other a yoke of subjection impose.

Young Claude led Claudine to the church as
his bride,
And wedlock's hard knot in a twinkling was
tied,
But the clerk's nasal twang,
"Amen" scarce had rang,
When the bridegroom eloped from his good
woman's side.

Away, like a hare from 'the hounds started he,
Till reaching the well—dropping plump on
his knee,
"Dear St. Agnes," he cried,
"Let me drink of thy tide,
And the righto of the breeches establish in me."

He quaffed till nigh bursting—again turned to
quaff,
Till the bride in pursuit, reached his side with
a laugh—
Lifting briskly his head,
To the lady he said,
"I'm first at the well, Spouse, so bow to the
staff!"
The dame to her Hubby replied with a sneer,
"That you first at the well after marriage is
clear—
But to save such a task,
I fill'd a small flask,
And took it to church in my pocket, my dear."

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERPLEXITY REMOVED.

A ruined debtor, having done his utmost to satisfy his creditors, said to them, "Gentlemen, I have been extremely perplexed till now how to satisfy you; but having done my utmost endeavor, I shall leave you to satisfy yourselves."

INFLUENCE OF BEAUTY.

Fontenelle, at the age of 97, after saying many amiable and gallant things to the young and beautiful Madame Helvetius, passed before her, without perceiving her, in order to place himself at table— "See," said Madame Helvetius, "how I ought to value your gallantries, you pass before me without looking at me!" Madame," said the old man, "If I had looked at you, I could not have passed."

COMPLIMENT.

One day, just as a French officer had arrived at Vienna, the empress, knowing that he had seen a certain princess, much celebrated for her beauty, asked him if it was really true that she was the most beautiful woman he had ever seen. "I thought so yesterday," he replied.

DOYLESTOWN, Aug. 5.

There is a Poplar tree now growing on the farm of Joliph Church, in Buckingham, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, which measured 20 feet and half an inch in circumference. Report says, that the proprietor of this valuable tree intends to present it to the County commissioners, for a girdle for the new court house.

A Spanish or Red Oak Tree, is growing within sight of Benjamin Tailor's house in Newtown township, Bucks county, which measured, two feet from the ground, eighteen feet nine inches in circumference.

A valuable cotton factory, near Poughkeepsie, N. Y. was, two days after it had gone into operation, burnt to ashes on the 4th ult. It belonged to J. C. Field, Esq. was supposed to have been burnt by an incendiary, and estimated in value at 30 thousand dollars.

The valuable paper mills, in Andover, Ms. belonging to Messrs. Stedman and Prentiss, were, with all their stock on hand, consumed by fire on the 16th inst.

Balt. Am.

LITERARY NOTICE.

A proposal is issued by Mr. DICKMAN, of Greenfield, for printing "the Life of the late Gen. EATON, with his journals, remarks, letters, poetry, &c." The peculiar situations of the subject of the history, at different periods, will render the work very instructive and interesting. The profits will be devoted to the education of his two orphan sons. The book will contain 4 or 500 pages, octavo price 2 dollars in boards. An engraving will be annexed.

David Benedict of Providence, Rhode Island, proposes publishing "A General History of the Baptists in America," and requests communications.

From the *Evangelical Magazine*, for January 1811.

"That indefatigable servant of Christ, the Rev. GEORGE WHITFIELD, preached in the course of his ministry, which included 34 years and a quarter, eighteen thousand sermons; which was something more than five hundred sermons a year.—The day preceding his death, he expressed a great desire to enter his eternal rest; at the same time saying, "Lord, thou knowest I am not weary of thy work, though I am weary in it."

From the *Louisiana Gazette*.

TOPOGRAPHY OF SAINT LOUIS.

SIR—It is scarcely worth enquiring, whether the site of this town was chosen by the flight of birds, by the advice of an oracle, or from accident or design: it is certain the selection of this spot was a fortunate one, and evinces taste and judgment. I wish I could say as much of the plan and improvement of the town itself.

The first view of St. Louis, from the east side of the Mississippi, is highly pleasing. After the same scattered manner in which the towns are generally built in this country, it extends along the bank of the river for the distance of a mile and a half, and we form the idea of a very large and elegant town: but, on closer examination, the appearance becomes less pleasing. We see nearly an equal proportion of stone walls, houses, and fruit trees. The bank on which St. Louis stands is not remarkably high; but the floods of the Mississippi are kept at a distance by a shore of lime-stone rock. The inhabitants, taking advantage of this circumstance, or perhaps for the sake of pursuing literally the scriptural injunction of building upon a rock, for when there may be several motives I always like to assign the best, have left no space or street between their houses, and the river. This would seem to evince a great want of taste, and very much detracts from the appearance of the town. Perhaps experience may have pointed out advantages from this manner's but surely for the sake of business, of health, or the pleasure of promenade, there should have been no encroachment on the margin of the noble stream. This defect is much to be lamented: more especially as it is beyond the power of correction. The principal scene of business ought to have been up on the bank of that river which gives consequence to the place. As it is, the town, from the opposite side of the river, appears closed up, and nothing is visible of the bustle, and busy employment of the inhabitants of a large and populous town. Scarcely any one is to be seen excepting those who appear to steal down through the alleys to the water; or that are about the batteaux, seen at intervals along the shore. The scene of Saint Louis is not unlike that of Cincinnati. How different would have been its appearance if built in the same elegant manner! Its bosom as it were, open to the breeze of the river, the stream gladdened by the enlivening scene of business and pleasure; houses built in compact and elegant rows, looking down with proud triumph on the broad wave that passes.

The town is principally built upon three Streets running parallel with the river; and a number of cross streets, all of which are extremely narrow, and some of them crooked, running east and west: There is no such thing as a row of houses; they are all disjointed and at a considerable distance from each other. Many of the inhabitants have high stone walls around their gardens and orchards—and others enclose them with cedar pickets. The streets are animated by the gay and lively Frenchmen, the busy bustling Anglo-American, and by the sable race of Africa, and by the various degrees of their descendants. We may often see the civilized aborigines of this land and those in whose veins their blood circulates in greater or less proportions; and not unfrequently the fantastic yet grave and solemn Indian himself.

St. Louis is built between the river and a high second bank which encloses it on the west. On ascending this bank, perhaps sixty feet above the level of the plain, we have the town below us, and a fine view of the Mississippi, in each direction, and of the lovely country through which it passes. There is a line of works along the brow of this hill, erected for the purpose of defence, consisting of several circular towers, of forty feet in diameter and twenty in height, a small stockaded fort and a stone breast work. They are at present entirely unoccupied, excepting the fort, in one of the buildings of which the court is held, and another is used as a prison. Some distance from the termination of this line, up the river there are a number of Indian mounds, several of them large and beautiful.

Turning our back upon St. Louis, and looking to the west, a most charming country spreads itself to the view. The prospect is scarcely bounded for several miles in every direction. It can scarcely be called perfectly level, nor yet is it hilly, but gently undulated. The country ascends very gradually, though not imperceptibly. Excepting a small belt to the north no trees are to be seen. The rest is covered with shrubby oak, intermixed with hazels and in spots, thickets of thorns, of crab apple, or plum-trees. At the first view we are reminded of the environs of a great city. But we see no country seats or even plain farm houses; it is a vast waste; though of most excellent soil. On either hand we see the same kind of country until the eye again catches the Mississippi—Here the sportsman can be indulged to his utmost wish; the rabbit, the plover, the quail, and the prairie hen, are in great abundance; there are also wild turkeys, but not so numerous. To the people of the town it affords a fine range or pasture for cattle. This country is not deficient in water; a number of springs rise in it, which form many little falls, which intersects the country and contribute to its uneven appearance. The greater part of these fall to the South west and aid in forming a beautiful rivulet, which at the lower end of the town gives itself to the Mississippi; this rivulet swells at periods to a very considerable height, as may be seen by the great number of the fragments of mule shells, that are thrown over the ground, even at the distance of twelve feet above its bed. With in sight of town there is an elegant mill and other works erected on this rivulet by Col. Chouteau. The dam forms a beautiful sheet of water. The land immediately in the neighborhood is more uneven than at some little distance from it, but there are no abrupt hills; it is the "sweet vicissitude of hill and dale."

On this bank the common field of St. Louis was formerly enclosed of several thousand acres; at the present time there is not more than a hundred acres under fence; the cultivators of the soil having either removed into the interior of the country, or found some different employment. The rest of the ground looks like the worn common, in the neighborhood of a large town. The grass trodden down and short; and the loose soil, in several places, cut open into gaping ravines, by the severe rains which fall in that country.

No one visits St. Louis, without declar-

ing that its situation is truly delightful and advantageous; that its surrounding country is beautiful and fertile. But when I look at its wretched plan, if plan it has, the irregular manner, & singular taste in which its houses are built, though some of them are very costly, I cannot but wish that, as it happened to Detroit, a conflagration would seize it and burn it to the ground; and that a different and more elegant taste, giving it a new form, may cause it to rival in beauty any town in the western country.

Z.

* This name is given to the English descendants in Canada, as well as those of the United States.

† This bird is a third larger than a pheasant, and is found in much larger flocks. It is said that they are the real grouse.

‡ It is the case with the smaller streams in this country generally.

RICHARD CUMBERLAND, Esq.

Cumberland was the last survivor of the old school of dramatic writers, and the oldest in the present reign. He might have kept his Jubilee, as it is exactly fifty years since he produced his tragedy of *The Banishment of Cicero*. This was followed by three other pieces of unequal, and now forgotten merit; but in 1771, he fully established his fame by *The West Indian*, which is still a flock piece. He has left several half finished dramas, which he probably intended to have brought forward at the new theatre, to which he was a subscriber.

The last production of this gentleman, which was finished but a short time before his death, begins as follows:

World, I have known thee long; and now the hour

When I must part from thee is near at hand; I bore thee much good will, and many a time

In my fair promises rep'd more trust

Than wiser heads and colder hearts would risque;

Some tokens of life, not wholly pass'd

In selfish strivings, or ignoble sloth,

Haply there shall be found when I am gone,

Which may dispose thy candor to discern

Some merit in my zeal; and let my works

Outlive the maker, who bequeaths them to thee.

For well I know where our perception ends

Thy praise begins; and few there be who

weave

Wreaths for the poet's brow, till he is laid

Low in his narrow dwelling with the worm.

Lone pop.

Initiation, from the French, of a Vandeville, or

Ballad, on the Birth of the young

King of Rome.

La plus august alliance, &c. &c.

Heaven all propitious, it's divine alliance

Accords to this, this most august alliance;

An infant Prince, the strongest pledge, insures

To France her glory, and her rights secures

For he sooner saw the dawn of light

Than she, enraptured, hailed the glorious sight.

Already doth Italy behold

The Father's virtues in the sun unfold!!

OLYMPUS hear'd the auspicious birth with joy,

Decreed an off'ring to the conq'rous boy.

Prudence, MINERVA will'd, as her bequest;

With Genius, Valour, Mars would him invest;

MERCURY his caresses had bestow'd,

But what is MERCURY without his rod?

So he in lieu swore that the infant chief

From him should learn to be an ar'ant thief!

No, no! cries JUPITER,—we know his spirit;

Your gifts he wants not—hear ourselves declare!

It!

Rob not his honest Parents of their merit,

All these, from them, he aptly doth inherit!!!

* The four lines printed in italics were omitted in the Paris editions, but are here restored in their proper place.

Charleston, July 21.

A NEAT ARTICLE.

It is a well known practice with Bonaparte to call on his ministers when they do not expect him, either from the restlessness of guilt, or the impulsive of that suspicious activity which inevitably marks his character. Such an unexpected visit he lately paid to one of his most confidential agents whom he found drinking his coffee—"What!" exclaimed Bonaparte in a rage, "you on whom I most depended, from whom should learn to be an ar'ant thief?" "Yes please your majesty" said the other with lucky presence of mind, "but it was burnt!"

An experiment has lately been made at

Lyon, France to see what effect vaccination

would have in preserving sheep of the Merino

breed for the ravages of the scab. We feel

gratified in stating that the article asserts the

complete success of the experiment. Forty

sheep which had been operated upon, were ex-

posed to a flock infected with the scab and

withstood the attacks of the disease, whilst not

one escaped that had not been vaccinated. Per-

haps time will disclose that vaccination is a pre-

ventative to many more dreadful diseases which

are incident to the human frame.

The New-York Theatre will be open

on the 2d of September. Cooke has

been engaged to play for eight weeks.

It is devoutly to be wished, that this

unrivalled actor, in his peculiar line, may

be prevailed to make America the

country of his future residence.

THE IRISH PRESS.—Walter Cox,

the Editor of the Irish Magazine, has

been lately indicted, tried, found guilty,

put into the pillory and imprisoned, on a

charge of having printed and published a

libellous and seditious article headed "The

Painter Got—a Vision."—Mr. Cox is

one of the patriots, who have laboriously

and zealously exerted themselves to res-

cue the liberties and independence of Ire-

land from British tyranny, and it is fu-

lperious to add, that this circumstance

alone was sufficient to ensure his condem-

nation on any the most frivolous charge

Balt. Am.

Fresh Goods.